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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a104

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SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. a105

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CAELOWITZ & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. a106

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. a107

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. 1588

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1907. a108

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1907.

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SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. a107

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163 Bedrooms  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms  
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Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
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a42 A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hote at separate tables.  
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a124

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Monthly  
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1907. a144

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HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1907.

Our special commissioner to Macao has covered the ground of his enquiry so exhaustively and conscientiously, and has presented his conclusions in such fair sequence, that it would be mere damnable iteration to retrace the one or paraphrase the other. We refer to the matter only in order that we may address a sort of sermon to those who, whether idly or of malice aforethought, dared to tax this journal with the fault of wilful exaggeration. It is clear that there have been misunderstandings; there always are; but in the case of Macao taxation and our published comments there have not been confined to one side.

The next shoot of the Volunteers Right half No. 1 Co. for the Nicholson Cup will take place at the King's Park range on Sunday, 18th instant.

A coolie who made his third return from banishment, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hasland to twelve months' imprisonment and six hours' in the stocks.

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bled against the animal's flank, and had no hesitation in swearing that an elephant is more like a huge boulder than a tree. The third, handling the swinging trunk, called them both fools. It was beyond the slight shadow of doubt that the elephant resembled a serpent. We can easily imagine the heated debate that ensued, and perhaps it will be less hard, remembering that, to reflect in future controversies that both or all parties may be in the right, as the blind men of the parable certainly were, from their several points of view. The story might be extended to include two bystanders, one seeing, the other blind. It is impossible in the nature of things, the blind bystander logically would argue, that all three could be right. A snake is nothing like a rock, for instance, therefore, obviously, q.e.d., and so on, either the second or third witness must be falsely testifying. Most of us are in the position of the blind bystander when confronted with life's little problems and discussions; and it is only a few seers who are able to smile and admit the justice of each claim. It is an erroneous aphorism that puts truth between two extremes; then, both extremes are truths; and propositions that may appear to the blind bystander to be mutually destructive may actually be complementary. But this is metaphysical. In his latest publication, which we recommend military men not to read, Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW says the universal regard for money is the only hopeful symptom of our civilisation shows. He says it is an impudent lie and extreme hypocrisy to teach the young that it is wrong to desire money. The following striking passage is worth quoting:

The first duty of every citizen is to insist on having money on reasonable terms, and this demand is not complied with by giving four men three shillings each for ten or twelve hours' drudgery and one man a thousand pounds for nothing. The cry of need of the nation is not for bitter morals, cheaper bread, temperance, liberty, culture, redemption of fallen sisters and erring brothers, nor the grace, love, and fellowship of the Trinity, but simply for enough money. And the evil to be attacked is not sin, suffering, greed, priesthood, kingship, monopoly, ignorance, drink, war, pestilence, nor any other of the scapegoats which reformers sacrifice, but simply poverty.

On the other hand, a less famous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, while smiting and slashing the American plutocrats, with great apparent gusto, has this:

The book-banks are the index of their folly. They waste their years in a vain pursuit, which they cannot resist. They exude from their lives all that makes life worth living, that they may acquire innumerable specimens of a precious metal old in their end, not the gratification it may bring. Mr. Rockefeller will go out of the world as limited in intelligence, as un instructed in mind, as he was when he entered it. This iteration will surprise nobody, as six weeks' seemed unconsciously short. The firms, who hope to receive the invitation to tender and did not realise their hope, may take heart when I tell them that they were not wantonly ignored. Some firms, such as those of Messrs. Jackson and Mr. Messrs. Aird, had been represented on the spot for some time and were primed with all the necessary details, and, therefore, it was felt that, with so short a period as six weeks, it would be manifestly impossible for other firms to tender fairly to themselves, and so those other firms were not invited. Such is the explanation I give to those who have suffered from the frost which nipped their budding expectation, and I trust it will console them to know that it was the Crown Agents' humanity and consideration for them which shut them out.

The *Japan Chronicle* remarks: Many non-Christian people have expressed surprise that professing Christians mourn at the death and funeral of another, whereas, to be logical, they should rejoice. We observe from a London paper that in connection with the death of a deacon of a London Nonconformist chapel, the pastor, the Rev. F. C. Spur, made an emphatic protest against what he called the "paganism" of Christian funerals. If we honestly believe, he says, that death is but the entrance upon a larger and truer life, then we should have the courage to act accordingly, and ring away the depressing and pagan symbols of mourning. He declared the present system of mourning to be a contradiction of the Christian creed, and announced his intention of dressing in gray for the funeral service—the suit he wore on ordinary occasions. It will be interesting to observe how many Christians will have sufficient faith to follow this sensible pastor's example. Out here, the loss of one member of the small foreign community usually causes more general sorrow than at home, where the relatives are the principal mourners and the personal friends and acquaintances are necessarily fewer. Yet there are few outward signs of mourning at funerals in the cosmopolitan communities of the Far East than at home; but it would be impossible for the ceremony to be more impressive than it is out here.

## THE MURDER CASE.

Yesterday the Hongkong police experienced a feeling of relief when they learned from the *Daily Press* that the man suspected of committing the murder of last week, had been captured at Chefoo. Our news was confirmed later by an official telegram to the Colonial Secretary.

It is not known yet whether the Shanghai police will bring him to Hongkong or whether members of the local force will have to go up for him. At any rate he ought to be on his trial here within two or three weeks.

## ANOTHER JEREMIAH OF SPORT.

It was nice of John Bull  
To have 4 divers sports,  
And provide to the full  
Caps of various sorts,  
And championships and Blue Ribbons,  
And river, and courses, and courts.  
But it seems rather hard  
When it clearly is shown  
That outsiders regard  
Every prize as their own,  
And move all the lot from his keeping,  
And leave him bereft and alone.

—*The World.*

The balance sheet of the Allianz Insurance Company of Berlin shows the institution to be in a very flourishing condition. The capital of the Company has been increased this year to £40,000, and a comparison of the assets and liabilities is very reassuring to the shareholder and to the insurer. The reserve funds total £75,561.

The resources of the Shanghai Municipal Police are taxed severely sometimes, but seldom more embarrassingly than at an early hour one morning last week when a newly-born Chinese infant, evidently in need of nourishment, was presented at the Honkong charge room. The officers were equal to the emergency however, and a married detective promptly produced a feeding bottle and some warm milk. The child was then put to sleep and remained satisfied with its lot until the time arrived for conveyance to the Mixed Court where it was handed over to more practised nurses.

There must be a good many cricketers here who have never seen in their personal experience a case of "out, handled ball." An instance of that happened in the match between the South African and Sussex, when Nourse of the South African team, lost his wicket in an unusual manner, being given out for handling the ball. Momentarily forgetting himself, he scooped up the leather with his left hand as it rolled towards his wicket after he had played it. It was, of course given "out," and the scorebook shows the uncommon entry "Yours, handled ball...".

The recent daring robbery at the Government Treasury in Aboezen, where the burglars secured 300,000 guilders in bank notes, has resulted in a remarkable series of official bungling. The detection of the burglars depended upon the correctness of the official lists giving the numbers of the stolen notes. It now turns out that the lists are worthless owing to numerous errors having crept in. For instance, a series running under the heading R. B. was headed R. D. Some of the figures also were given wrongly. Fresh lists have been published, but at these are said to be not free from mistakes.

A *Straits Times* correspondent writes:—When the tenders were invited in July by the Crown Agents for the construction of the Tsin-ting Pagar lagoon and straightening and strengthening the wharves, the limit of period for receipt was placed in the middle of August, but it has now been extended to September 1. This iteration will surprise nobody, as six weeks' seemed unconsciously short. The firms, who hope to receive the invitation to tender and did not realise their hope, may take heart when I tell them that they were not wantonly ignored. Some firms, such as those of Messrs. Jackson and Mr. Messrs. Aird, had been represented on the spot for some time and were primed with all the necessary details, and, therefore, it was felt that, with so short a period as six weeks, it would be manifestly impossible for other firms to tender fairly to themselves, and so those other firms were not invited. Such is the explanation I give to those who have suffered from the frost which nipped their budding expectation, and I trust it will console them to know that it was the Crown Agents' humanity and consideration for them which shut them out.

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A lively debate is a thing, an acuteness that may be enjoyed, and its two or more extremes make it a complete whole. With one extreme missing, or inadequately presented, it is not complete, and becomes as flat as a Band of Hope lecture. It is really an epitome of life, and the seers who see this cannot help being optimists. When they make the mistake of thinking that each of the blind witnesses was *wrong*, they are pessimists, and as pessimists behave accordingly. But here again the two extremes form one, and the omission of one leaves no remainder. If there were no pessimists, there could be no optimists. C'est la vie!

The Hongkong Government has proclaimed Singapore to be a port at which infectious disease prevails.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, August 14th.  
All is quiet at Belfast.

## MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 14th.  
No further disturbances have occurred at Casablanca.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE SLUMP IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 12th.  
The announcement that the New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, controlled by Mr. Harriman and his associates, would be prosecuted for alleged infringement of Anti-Trust laws, has enhanced the sensation in American financial circles, some of the members of which however attribute the slump as much to the stringency of money.

## FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

## PUMPING FOR PORRIDGE.

Whilst on her homeward voyage from the Black Sea, the "Craigellachie," of Loith, with a cargo of grain, barley meal, &c., came into collision with an iceberg in the sea of Azov, and started some rivets on the water line in the fore peak. This caused a leakage through the rivet holes, and, encountering a gale and heavy seas in the Bay of Biscay, the captain, instead of proceeding to his port of destination (Hamburg), thought it advisable to put into Plymouth, arriving there about 5 p.m. on April 8th. A firm of engineers there arranged with the captain to pump out the fore peak, from which several hundred bags of barley meal had been thrown overboard between the Black Sea and Plymouth. The remaining bag having burst, the fore peak was full of a thick substance, a mixture of the meal and water. After trying a pump, of rated locality, it was decided to fit a large one of pump, which was accordingly done, and a pump sent by passenger train reached the ship at 6.30 p.m. on April 8th. This pump was fixed in the fore peak, and started pumping at 3 a.m. Tuesday, and continued till 8.30 p.m. the same day, the pump working splendidly and discharging, it was reckoned, about 60 to 80 tons of the "porridge." The ship sailed from Plymouth at 9 p.m. on the Tuesday, and much satisfaction was expressed by the superintendent of the company and all concerned at the expeditious manner in which the work had been executed.

## FINED FOR FEATHERS.

The Audubon workers of the United States, we see from "Bird Notes," have just won a legal battle in Louisiana which, it is believed, has established a precedent upon which millions in all but eight of the States may be fined for the sale or possession of the plumes of the herons and egrets of Florida. Ju-ga Chretien, of the First City Criminal Court of New Orleans, sentenced a millinery store proprietor to a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment for this offence, adding that the remote feeding grounds of the birds made it impossible to detect persons committing cruelty, and to meet the case sellers and wearers would be held responsible.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the decision, holding that the prohibition of the statute being against the killing of non-game birds, the act of buying them is included, for the principal cause for killing is the consideration received for killing. Those who buy the plumes of the birds must be held to know that by buying they hold out an inducement to hunt them and shoot them.

This says "Bird Notes" is just the point on which it seems impossible to convince the average woman when an attempt is made to convince her of her responsibility for the iniquities of the plume trade. The Audubon Society intend to follow up this judgment with prosecution of offending tailors in every State where their model-law is in force.

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## THE KAISER AS A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

HIS ESTATE AT CADINEN.

In *Ueber Land und Meer* Lotha Wendo has an article on the Kaiser as a Country Gentleman at Cadinen. The estate of Cadinen is on the Frische Haff in East Prussia, and the Kaiser became possessed of it in 1892. The previous owner was Laudat Birkner, and when the Kaiser took over the estate he agreed to pay Henry Birkner a yearly life interest of 15,000 marks.

Every year at the end of his shooting expedition the Kaiser spends a few days at Cadinen, but the Empress is usually there for a few weeks. The relations between the Kaiser and the people of Cadinen are described as patriarchal.

Cadinen is in the midst of a beautiful landscape of mountain and valley and woods. For agricultural purposes the land is only poor. Lately as the park is, the house and the buildings had fallen into a deplorable condition, and there was much to be done to make it a model estate. Everywhere restoration, rebuilding, and cultivation were required. The house was first taken in hand. In the park there are now new stables and coach-houses and a large motor-house to accommodate six motors. A reservoir has been constructed for the benzine for the motors. Other buildings include a house for the military guard of thirty men. The water supply has been completed, and its extension to the whole village is only a question of time. New buildings for the cattle have been constructed, and the newest and best agricultural machinery has been added. Nothing of importance may be done till the Kaiser has been consulted, and every month he requires a regular report.

When the first labourers' dwelling to house four families was completed the Kaiser did not like it, and a new design was prepared for the others. The houses are in the English style, with gables and each has a garden. Much care and thought have been expended on the interior arrangements. Each of the four families has two rooms and a kitchen, etc., and a separate entrance, so that each can be quite private in every respect. It was a little time before the labourers could accustom themselves to their new surroundings, the contrast was so great from their old dwellings, which the Kaiser observed looked much worse than the pittoresque. A new school and a post-office have also been erected, besides a cemetery. The scheme for the labourers on the estate includes a system of old-age pensions. The tile-kilns have been restored, and the Kaiser hopes that the majolica and terra-cotta industry will be greatly promoted.

## WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Constance Smedley contributes to the *Feminist* an interesting study on the perennial problem, the relations of husband and wife, under the title of "The Media Gabler of To-day." The writer laments that the man fixes his ideal of wedlock on any woman whom he fancies, and expects the wife to live up to that ideal, however incongruous her temperament and disposition may be; while he never for a moment thinks of striving to discover and live up to his wife's ideal of husbandhood. The wife philosophically and patiently renounces her ideal of husbandhood, realising that it doesn't fit. The man is less accommodating. The writer proceeds:

The fact is, all men, wed or unwed, are universally accorded full range of the field of impersonal interests, however uninterested their wives may be in their hobbies or careers, lack of interest being indeed counted as a fault in the wife; and to restrain such energies or turn them aside on account of the wife's indifference or aversion to such interests would be held unmanly and weak-minded in the extreme. Abandonment of a career on account of the wife's queer tastes would be considered a pity; a wife's abandonment of hobbies or pursuits disliked by the husband would be termed devotion. Husbands, in short, are granted individuality, and a possessive ideal of husbandhood would suppress his individuality.

So the young wife's first ideal of husbandhood exemplifies chivalry and vanities, and she accepts the natural manhood of her husband with a more or less degree of content, according to her temperament, but always with a certain amount of resignation.

The way in which this impasse is held by the writer to lie in the outlet that is opening for woman's energy in the working world out of the half-lights and perfumed confines of her drawing-room. There she learns discipline and begins to understand without despising the work of man. And in this better understanding of her fellow's life becomes better for the Media Gabler of to-day.

## THE TRADE OF DALNY.

## HINDRANCE TO INVESTMENT.

Some interesting particulars on the trade of Dalny are given in the Vice-Consul's report for the last seven months. So far (he writes) there has been no influx of foreign merchants into the newly-opened port, which is scarcely to be wondered at, in view not only of the present state of uncertainty regarding the future of the place, but also of the disabilities under which the time being all alike labour. In the first place the regulation relating to the leasing of property are necessarily verifications to deter any but the most enterprising from investing capital. Land or building may, by the rules now in force, be confiscated at any moment at the discretion of the authorities, one week's notice being given in the case of buildings, one month's in that of land. In addition a lessee may not transfer his lease to another party nor may he mortgage his rights as security for debt. It is not sufficient for the authorities to assure would-be lessees that the first of these conditions will never be enforced; the merchant naturally asks why, if this is to be the case, the objectionable rule is not struck out?

Of Tairen itself little is to be said. Outside the Russian administrative quarter there are scarcely any solid foreign-built houses, and the few that exist are mostly relics of the days of the Russian régime. The Japanese are, it is true, erecting buildings in fair numbers, but these almost without exception, leave much to be desired both in the quality of their workmanship and in that of the material used. The greater part of the town, which was planned by the Russians on a very ambitious scale, still remains waste ground, and such streets as do exist are occupied almost entirely by Japanese or Chinese shops and dwellings of a poor and often squalid description. This remark applies even to the busiest streets. The probable explanation is that little capital has so far been invested in the place, the attention of Japanese investors having been monopolised by the extraordinary revival of trade and industries in Japan proper immediately after the war. It would also be noted that the rate of wages and the price of materials is so much higher than in Japan that the cost of building is not far short of double what the Japanese are accustomed to pay. Finally, there is the uncertainty of tenure, already referred to above.

## FORCING PLANTS WITH DRUGS.

Some amazing results from drugging plants are given by Mr. Clarke Nuttal in the *World's Work* for July. It has been found, first by Dr. Johansen of Copenhagen, that ammonia applied to plants accelerated their development. A lilac put under ether or chloroform, and then placed under suitable conditions of growth, will far more quickly gain its full maturity of beauty than if it had not been drugged. The moment the plants are released from the anaesthetic they begin to put forth buds, and development goes on apace. Lilacs prefer ether, lilies of the valley chloroform.

The theory offered in explanation by Dr. Johansen is that when a bud is formed in summer in preparation for the following year, it passed through three states of rest—initial until September; complete, until the end of October; final, until the end of January. Now, he argues, when a plant is anaesthetised, these periods of rest are, so to say, condensed, and thus deepened in quality while shortened in time. It is as though a certain quantity of repose were essential, and it does not matter if it be taken in a concentrated form during a short space of time, or in a more dilated form over a longer interval. But the greater the intensification of the resting state, the more rapid and easy is the recovery.

If this theory is borne out by the facts, the inquiry presents itself, "How far might a similar process be applied to the human being?" Can any drug be found to concentrate our eight hours of sleep into one, and make the remaining twenty-three hours of the day correspondingly intense? We hope not.

## LABOUR IN SPAIN.

Mr. Guy Bowman writes in the *Albany Review* on the Labour movement in Spain. He describes recent strikes, and gives the following particulars of the respective remuneration of labour and capital. He says:

It is in Andalusia that misery and destitution may be said to be chronic; years ago the wages of agricultural labourers there were only 2 reales or 5d. a day. At the present time they do not reach an average of 1 peseta or 1d. a day. Not even in the towns of the district have wages increased more than 1d. to 1d. pesetas, or is English money, ls. 5d.
---

The working man of Madrid earns on the average 3 pesetas 35 centimes, or 2s. 9d. a day, but of course he does not reckon upon the 35 days of the year as working days: According to official returns for the last year, out of a total of 41,622 workers 11,301 only got employment during the whole year; the rest found work only for 128 days.

He adds an interesting table of comparison:

PADRE, BRUSSELS, MADRID.
Average wage for Frs. Fr. Frs.
the same period
of work ... 1445.00 1006.00 857.00
Cost of living ... 1152.30 917.23 1418.00
Difference ... +292.70 -10.75 -560.00

By way of contrast, take the profits of capital:

The Orense Iron Ore Company at Bilbao has been paying dividends of from 5d. to 7d. per cent, and another powerful concern belonging to the "Disputacion de Vizcaya" or County Council has for years been making huge profits, the amount of which cannot be ascertained because they have not even issued a balance-sheet. This may partly account for the fact that at the revolutionary party in Spain tends to be anarchist rather than socialist.
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## THE OUTSIDE BROKER.

In the *World's Work* Mr. Roland Belfort describes the modern outside broker and his methods. He says that business must be a constant enterprise, constantly changing its personnel. Every effort is made to obtain good lists of actual and possible speculators. One with thousands of names and addresses cost £100,000. Sometimes brokers have orders for half a million names. Widows and spinsteresses are a favourite list. The broker often runs his own journal.

A certain firm was at one time running a financial daily, a financial weekly, a Society weekly, and a financial journal each for Germany, Holland and France. In addition to this they were advertising freely in the newspapers and circularising by the 500,000. Their editor once told me that he sometimes despatched 5,000急件 telegrams advising his sub-agents to buy certain stock selected for "booming."

This firm employs clever, plausible, persistent travellers to call upon clients. A wealthy client, if captured, is brought up to London that the grand chisel may handle him. He is shown "life" in the City, in the West, introduced to the star of the musical and her many satellites, is plied with the attentions of ladies of diverse worlds, and the investments are secured. The business of the broker is mainly based on bold advertisement. One broker hires a tame director who sits on various boards. The writer concluded that there is at least one establishment which spends £25,000 for advertising, printing, newspapers, canvassing, etc., £40,000 in salaries, £20,000 in rent. Not until this man has made over £300,000 per annum out of his clients can they hope to start counting their profits.

## EAT LESS.

The enormous excess of the spare-living Japanese, the impressions derived by General Booth from their abstemious habits, and the American curse for the simple life, are indications that sooner or later our standard of diet may have to be reduced; if not voluntarily on rational grounds, then by the compulsion of industrial competition between the heavy-feeding races. In the *World's Work* Mr. Maurice Carberry discourses on the waste of national wealth in food. He tells how he, an active journalist, has lived for thirty years on eight-pence a day, and is all the better for it. He started in consequence of infantile paralysis, almost a cripple, at the age of nine. And yet the only headache he has had for many years was when he relapsed into the grocer's diet at Contineant hotel. The Irish Highlander, the Japanese, the Turk, have all wrought prodigies of long and endurance on their simple vegetable diet. Mr. Carberry reckons that our annual meat bill comes to 150 millions a year, or an average of £17 10s. for a family of five. Add to this the diversion of soil from growing grain to growing cattle. He reckons that the whole arable land of the kingdom would support more than ninety millions of people.

Mr. Carberry wants to put the matter to practical experiment, and asks, Why not experiment on the army? If only under the attraction of reward, surely a hundred soldiers could be induced to try the experiment of a non-flesh diet for three months.

## THE INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Regarding Dr. Morrison's report concerning the infringement of trade-marks by Japanese in the Chinese markets, the following statement has been made by the Japanese authorities—

"It has been reported in the foreign Press that Japanese merchants are doing a great mischief in China to foreign traders by imitating their trade-marks, and the cry against the former has become louder since the publication of the report of Dr. Morrison, the *Times*' correspondent at Peking. This report of Dr. Morrison, however, is, we rather think, a one-sided view of the matter. The recent growth of our trade in China proper and Manchuria may have produced some unscrupulous traders who are making dishonest profits by imitating not only foreign but Japanese marks also. But such cases must be exceptional ones, and if they really happen, the dishonest practice is not restricted to Japanese alone, as we often hear of foreigners misappropriating Japanese trade-marks in Central and Southern China in connection with their own products."

Dr. Morrison's report might have been

written by a child exhibits a sudden and unaccountable disposition to forsake the truth and restrict its

to lying, the explanation must be sought away back in the past, that an ancestor of the child had had the same disease, an

Chinese goods marked "Made in Japan" or "Made in

East," and we are rather inclined to doubt the

fairness of Dr. Morrison's report. On our part,

it is our opinion that confusion of trade-mark

rights is a phenomenon natural in newly-opened

markets, and it is especially difficult to avoid

this in present state of things in China.

Japan, however, did not neglect to pay

attention to this, and has been and is trying to

suppress such illegal practices by establishing

in China trade-mark rights of all nationalities.

For this purpose she has bound China in the

Additional Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

to enact a trade-mark law.

Were such law

enacted in China, all the foreigners would

receive equal protection under one and the same

law, and there could be no international

difficulties about trade marks.

In this endeavour to make China enforce a trade-mark law, Japan's infestation is honourable;

she does not mean in any way to monopolise the Chinese

trade, but simply to introduce into that empire

an institution which is in force in all civilised

countries and to have the rights and

interests of all foreigners respected and

protected there. As to this there can be no

doubt. But the first Chinese legislation on

trade-marks was doomed to postpone

an indefinite time on account of objections from

some foreign States. Japan waited for

the arguments of these States, yielded to them

as far as inconsistent with her interests, and

endeavoured to bring about an amicable settle-

ment, but in vain.

"It may be argued that Japan and European

and American countries have still extra-

territorial jurisdiction in China, that had China

enforced such law it would not be applicable to

foreigners, and that, consequently, plagiarism of

marks would be practised with impunity as

before. But if an agreement be made

by the Powers to respect the Chinese

registration, perfect protection of trade-

mark rights can be guaranteed. Without

advocating such a radical method of remedy,

the foreign States are raising objections to

unimportant particulars, and calling into

question the morality of certain trades in China.

They are quite ignorant of the purpose for

which such law is enforced in every country.

Arrangements have been concluded among

several Powers providing for the mutual pro-

tection of trade-marks in China, promising to

apply their own trade-mark laws in their

territories upon marks registered in their

countries. Japan has not as yet entered into

such an agreement with any State, but there

can be no objection to it on her part, as it is

only the extension of the validity of trade-mark

rights, which are protected in her own

territory, and that is the only difficulty.

It is not difficult to see that the Chinese

will be compelled to do the same thing.

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent us before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not answered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Post, Codes: A.R.C., 6th Ed. Letters.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**E**UROPEAN ENIGETIC, Sebor Young Man for Canvassing Business of Wines and Spirits.

Liberal Pay and Commission.

State qualification must be good.

Apply by letter to— Box 1415,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. [1346]

## NAVY CONTRACT.

**T**ENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "UPHOLSTERY WORK" from the 1st September, 1907 to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 22nd August 1907.

A deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the rights reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1347

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On SATURDAY,

the 17th August, 1907 at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 1 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Le Poer Street,

A LARGE AMOUNTMENT OF JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERIES AND SILK-EMBROIDERED GOODS, Comprising—

SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, BED and TABLE SPREADS, CUSHION and PILLOW COVERS, LADY'S & GENT'S GOWNS, JACKETS, KIMONOS, SILK BLOUSES, PETTICOATS, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1348

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**T**HE P. & O. S. N. (o.s.) Steamer

## "NAMUR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, POETSAD, SUZ & STRAITS,

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be set out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optical goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Inst., at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWITT,** Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

## NOTICE.

I have This Day taken over the Charge of the SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. M. EPA DA SILVA,

Agent, Hongkong and Macao.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907. 1339

## FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES.

COMMENCING in September (afternoons). Further information on application to

## C. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1330

## NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

**J. W. OSBORNE,** Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 131

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment of Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

**A. J. THOMPSON,** Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1325

## IRON MERCHANTS.

## E. HING &amp; Co.

**D**EALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz Metal, Steel, Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 188, Des Voeux Road Central) Telephone No. 613.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 473

## INTIMATIONS



## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

**T**ENDERS will be received at the HEAD QUARTERS OFFICES, Victoria Barracks, until 12 NOON on 20th August, 1907, for the SUPPLY of FLOUR for six months commencing 1st October, 1907.

Forms of Tender and any Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the OFFICER COMMANDING ARMY SERVICE CORPS, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly completed, signed and dated, and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper Form at the HEAD QUARTERS OFFICES by 12 o'clock NOON on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FLOUR" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quar. or Offices, Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1321

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

**T**AKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kau-lung, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSSED and LIQUE-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, star casings and star linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices, and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandas.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robeson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yamantai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

**G. A. WOODCOCK,** Secretary. Dated this 1st day of August, 1907. 1326

## A. LING &amp; CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOMON).

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 778-1290

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," &c.).

**T**HE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwailin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. BENNETT.

Its description of Chinese Social Custom and Superstition, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO. or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

**T**HE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents. Hong Kong, 21st April, 1907. 114

## NOTICE.

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**J. W. OSSORNE,** Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 131

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**A. J. THOMPSON,** Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 473

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1286

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of August, 1907 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1287

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J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1287

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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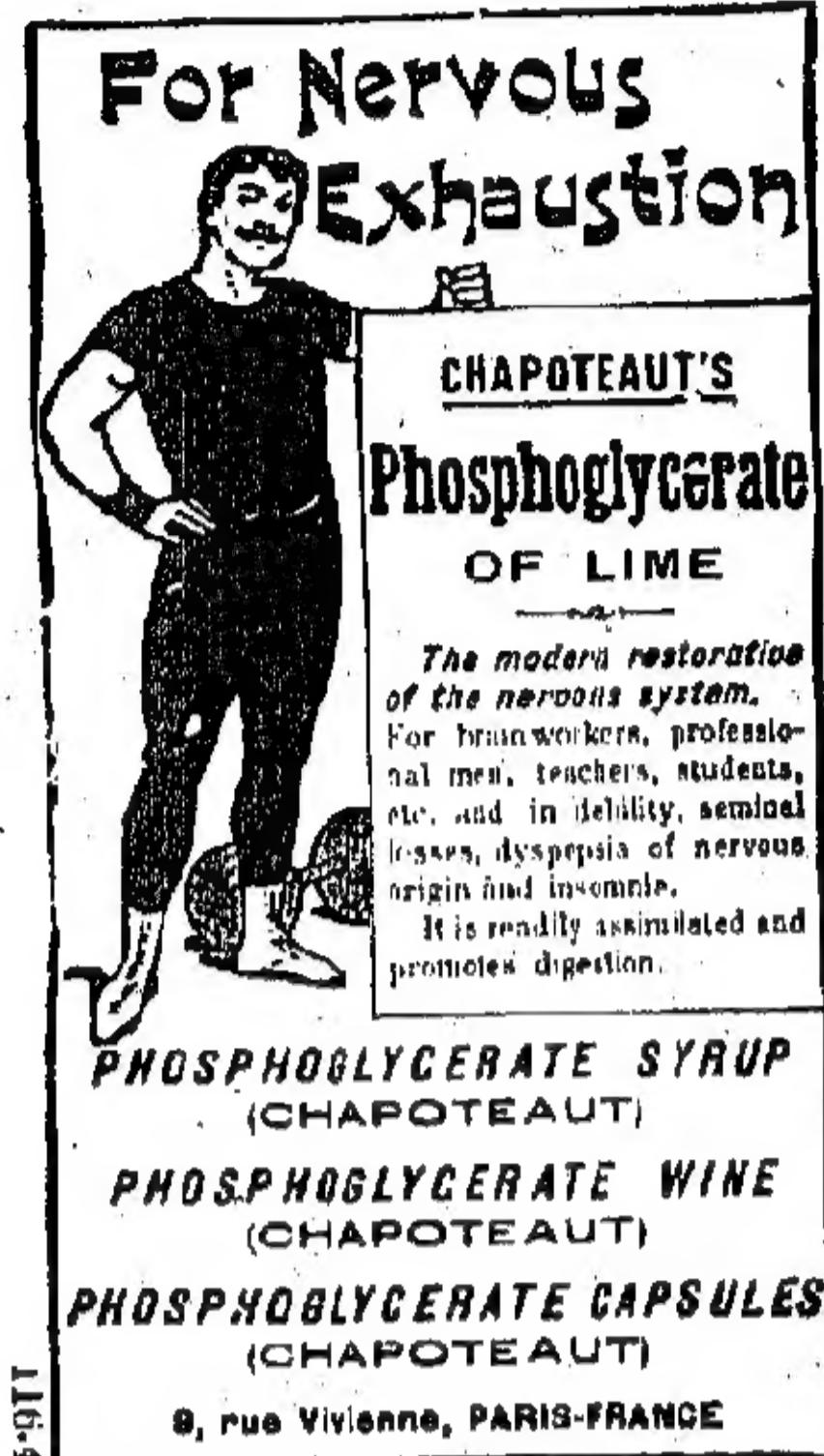
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Mrs. H. Beasley  
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Mr. & Mrs. N. Blatch  
Mr. de Bussiere  
Mr. H. F. Chad  
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Miss Cleveland  
Mr. A. Clothier  
Lt. & Mrs. J. D'Estelle  
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Mr. P. G. Falmer  
Mr. Franklin  
Mr. K. Freud  
Miss Gachet  
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**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**

**BRITISH WHEAT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.**

A crop of 20,000,000 bushels of winter wheat is promised this year by the farmers of Southern Alberta. To realize the extraordinary nature of this announcement it is necessary to remember that three or four years ago the great bare dry plains sloping up to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains were generally thought good for little but cattle-ranching, and the grass, though very nutritious, is so thin that a herd requires about 12 acres per head to graze on. One of the many surprises sprung on the world by Canada is the discovery that this plain has not only fertility, but nearly always moisture enough to grow heavy crops of autumn-sown wheat. It is this wheat that is grown in vast quantities in the Far West of the United States for export to China and Japan, and Lord Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, has set his heart on capturing that great market for the Dominion. Probably both the Japanese and the Chinese would much prefer to buy from a friendly British country than from the United States. Unfortunately, however, the only wheat which Canada has hitherto been able to supply for export is the famous hard spring wheat of Manitoba and South-Eastern Saskatchewan. This is so much in demand both in America and in England, and the distance of the spring wheat fields from ports of shipment on the Pacific coast is so great, that its price is prohibitive to the Orientals who use flour merely as a secondary ingredient in such dishes as the staff of life. Even Southern Alberta, far west as it is, is separated from the Pacific by mountain ranges across which the cost of railway haulage is necessarily high compared with the corresponding figure in the States; but this is not likely to prove an insuperable difficulty. For one thing the Grand Trunk Pacific line, about to be built across the mountains from Edmonton, will have comparatively easy gradients. The great question now is—How soon will Western Canada be producing enough winter wheat to compete seriously in the Oriental market with her southern neighbour? It is significant at any rate that, while the Alberian yield is increasing at an enormous rate, the yield in the States this year shows an enormous decrease. The winter wheat crop of the whole Republic is expected to be about 382,000,000 bushels, against last year's record of 492,000,000. In spite of the severe winter and late spring in Canada, advice from the West describes the growth and general conditions of the Alberta wheat crop in the end of June as more promising than at the same time in any previous year. A correspondent at Calgary, writing on June 26, says that "records of phenomenal growth are beginning to pour in." On one farm wheat stalks taken "from the bunch" at random measured 32 ft. 8 in., and this was not much better than the common run throughout Southern Alberta, where "there is the greatest amount of optimism and rejoicing." The manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Lethbridge, another important centre in Southern Alberta, said that the wheat crop was already past any chance of failure; that in every place it was breaking all records, and that in some districts reaping was expected to begin before the end of July. As the officials of that bank are required to make themselves acquainted with the affairs of practically all the inhabitants within reach, this testimony is of no small value. —Times.

**CHINA'S EXPORT TRADE.**

The Statistical Department of the Customs have just issued the volume of the series of Trade Reports for the year 1906 which deals with the export of Chinese produce during that period, which, though it consists of nothing more than formidable-looking tables of figures, will yet be found to contain a vast mass of information that is of great interest to the general reader. For instance the first table conveys to us the intelligence, which cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to all who have the welfare of this great country at heart, that the value of the Chinese produce exported to foreign countries was greater last year than in any previous year recorded save one, having risen from Hk. Tls. 227,883,197 in 1905 to Hk. Tls. 234,456,739 in 1906, which was only 3 million Hk. tals short of the total of the record year, 1904. Of this, the value of Hk. Tls. 236 million, Hongkong took Hk. Tls. 82,710,427, Great Britain Hk. Tls. 13,298,315, France Hk. Tls. 25,358,964, the Continent of Europe (Russia excepted) Hk. Tls. 43,570,461, and Russia (including the European ports in Russia, Siberia, and Siberia by land frontier and Russian Pacific Ports) Hk. Tls. 18,716,738. Japan, including Formosa, took goods to the value of Hk. Tls. 33,404,928. From the United States Hk. Tls. 25,671,428. From which it will be seen that Japan is China's best customer, for Hongkong, of course, is only a port of transhipment and does not consume the goods that pass through, while the export to the Continent of Europe, amounting in value to Hk. Tls. 43 millions odd, is distributed among many countries. Portugal is the poorest buyer in China's markets having invested only a modest ten tals to get into the return, but her historic Far Eastern dependency, Macao, figures with a handsome outlay of Hk. Tls. 4,614,735.

A reference to the table stating the value of the direct foreign export (including re-export) from each Custom district will show that Shanghai has a huge lead in this branch of trade, exports to the value of Hk. Tls. 118,990,510 having passed through in 1906. The next largest returns are those relating to Canton, which figures with Hk. Tls. 39,340,675 worth, and then comes Kowloon with a total of Hk. Tls. 14,394,727, and then Hankow with Hk. Tls. 8,424,107, and then Newchwang with Hk. Tls. 7,25,366, and then Swatow, Hk. Tls. 6,315,372; and then Fuchow, Hk. Tls. 5,24,891; and then Mengtsu, Hk. Tls. 3,144,916; and then Tientsin (which seems to be lower on the list than we would have expected) with Hk. Tls. 3,143,761. Chefoo, which, there appears, to be a desolate port, comes out very well with an export of Hk. Tls. 4,806,654, and a little known place like Lappa shows up with a trade of Hk. Tls. 4,916,641. The smaller Yangtze Ports would not seem to be doing very well in exports, Chungking having apparently disposed of only Hk. Tls. 2,335 worth; Shantung Hk. Tls. 1,381; Chaungsha Hk. Tls. 126 and Yochow Hk. Tls. 140. Not a single package seems to have been sent away from Ichang for the return is blank, and the figures relating to the other River Ports are very trifling.

What does China export? A few years ago tea and silk would have been a pretty comprehensive answer to the question, but the list has grown since then and now includes a number of articles that many people would be surprised to see there. 149 difficult classes of goods are enumerated, including alum, cattle, horses and other live animals, aniseed, bags, bimbos and bamboo-ware, beans, and their products, bones, books, brooks, chairs and tiles, brushes, camphor, cassia-wood, chinaware, earthen-ware and pottery, cigarettes, clothing, coal, cotton, curiosities, eggs, faws, feathers, fibres of various kinds, fish and fishery products, fruit, fungus, furniture, ginger, glass ware, bangs etc., gold and silverware, grasscloth, groundnuts, hair of various kinds, including the human variety, hats made of rushes, wood-chips, or shavings, horns, ink, joss-sticks, lace, leather, lily flowers, liquors, mats and matting, medicines, minerals, including antimony, iron, lead, quicksilver, tin and zinc, musk, nutgalls, opium, pearls, paper, rattans, rhubarb, saffron, seeds, silk, skins and hides, strawbraid, sugar, tallow, tea—in ever diminishing quantities,—timber, tobacco, varnish, wax and wool.

The export trade of the country is in an extremely healthy condition, and we understand that flourishing as the conditions are shown in the volume before us, it has been last year, when the figures for this present year of goods are made up and tabulated will make a more prosperous showing still.—Shanghai Times.

A. J. S. MILL MISS.

The Oxford and Cambridge Review has, as the distinction of its first number, an essay by John Stuart Mill on Social Freedom, or the necessary limits of individual freedom arising out of the conditions of our social life, which has never before been published. The manuscript was left among certain other effects in the house at which its author died at Avignon. The writer distinguishes two kinds of freedom, "the freedom to do what we wish to do, and the freedom to do what we do not wish to do." In the former class there are many kinds of freedom as there are human beings in the world. The writer then overhauls the individualist theory of freedom, according to which a state of perfect and universal freedom may be attained by merely assigning to each individual his own sphere of activity, by securing to him free and unimpeded action within this sphere, and by strictly and absolutely limiting his activity to this sphere. Every man will be perfectly free who has his sphere of action unencroached upon by others.

The writer has little difficulty in pointing out that a sphere of activity where a man was both unmolested and unaided would yield a freedom limited in most cases to the freedom to starve. By far the greater number of human desires are such as can only be satisfied by social relation, or relation between fellowships. The writer then approaches the idea from the side of comparative freedom or unfreedom. The man who acts from the higher motive is more free than the man who is prompted by the lower. That man seems to me to act with freedom who yields to the impulses of the "highest motives" which demands his obedience, or which presents itself to his consciousness, at the moment of determination.

Unless there can be such a addition of human motives in a moral scale, the writer thinks there can be no science of ethics. He would place the animal appetites at the lowest extremity of human motives. The writer then proceeds with a very interesting scrutiny of human actions, in which we are rendered more or less unfree. It is not the force of judicial coercion which most limits our freedom. On the contrary, we are thralls to Mrs. Grundy. He says: There is a vast, vague, mysterious authority which casts its shadow over all human affairs and which governs men's actions with a far more stringent rule than that exercised by the civil governor—the authority of Conventionalism or Conventional Propriety. There is a strange and vague dread of doing what no one else ever does, of being altogether singular, which far more frequently restrains men. The mordant humor in which the essay is written appears from the last paragraph:—Whatever sense of unfreedom a man may experience in paying assessed taxes or parish rates, in filling up a census paper, or even in putting up an appearance to a writ of summons, I am quite sure that a man will often feel quite an oppressive sense of unfreedom in "cutting" a shabby relative for fear of his "gentle" neighbour, in appearing at a social gathering which is wholly devoid of cordiality or friendly warmth, and which comprises only persons disagreeable to him, in attending a religious service which is altogether wearisome to him, in complimenting a lady upon her musical performance, or in listening to the conversation of a noted bore.

**NEGROES IN SOUTHERN STATES.**

Mr. A. Standard Barker in the June American Magazine, describes the condition of the negro in Southern city life. It is not a pleasant picture that he draws of white tyranny. For example, a white man and negro woman who had lived together as man and wife for many years and had children nearly grown—now a student at Atlanta University—were brought upon the charge of adultery, because by the Georgia law they cannot marry. Mr. Barker noticed in the police court that the sentences passed on the white man were usually light, on the negro usually very heavy. The number of arrests in Georgia is very large, and is said to be due to the fact that the State and the counties made a profit out of their prison system. No attempt is ever made to reform a criminal, either white or coloured, convicts are hired out to private contractors or work on the public roads. Last year Georgia made a net profit of more than a third of a million dollars from its chain-gangs. The fact is that labour is very scarce, and the negro is in great demand. As a free labourer his wages have risen, and he prefers to work only one or two days a week. Convict labour is consequently eagerly sought after. In the matter of education, the white man has a black record. Compulsory education is not practised anywhere in the South. Atlanta does not even provide school facilities for the children who want to go to school. New schools are built by the State for white children, but none for any year for negroes. As a consequence, the coloured people maintain many private schools themselves. A white man or woman, especially a Northern white man or woman in Atlanta who teaches negroes, is rigorously ostracised by white society. A white citizen who ventured to speak a few words of encouragement in a negro school had to publish a grovelling apology to avoid being cut by all his friends. Very few whites dare to attempt even to evangelise the negroes. A prominent minister has said:

Our Southern churches have spent probably a hundred times as much money since the Civil War in an effort to evangelise the people of China, Japan, India, South America, Africa, Mexico and Cuba, as they have spent to give the Gospel to the negroes at our doors. It is often true that opportunity is overlooked because it lies at our feet.

The way the ignorance of the negro is imposed upon is illustrated by the story of one of the wealthiest men in Atlanta, who made his money by skilling to negroes a preparation to smooth kinds out of their wool. The kinks remain, but the man has made his fortune.

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you are paying for husk and indigestible woody fibre.

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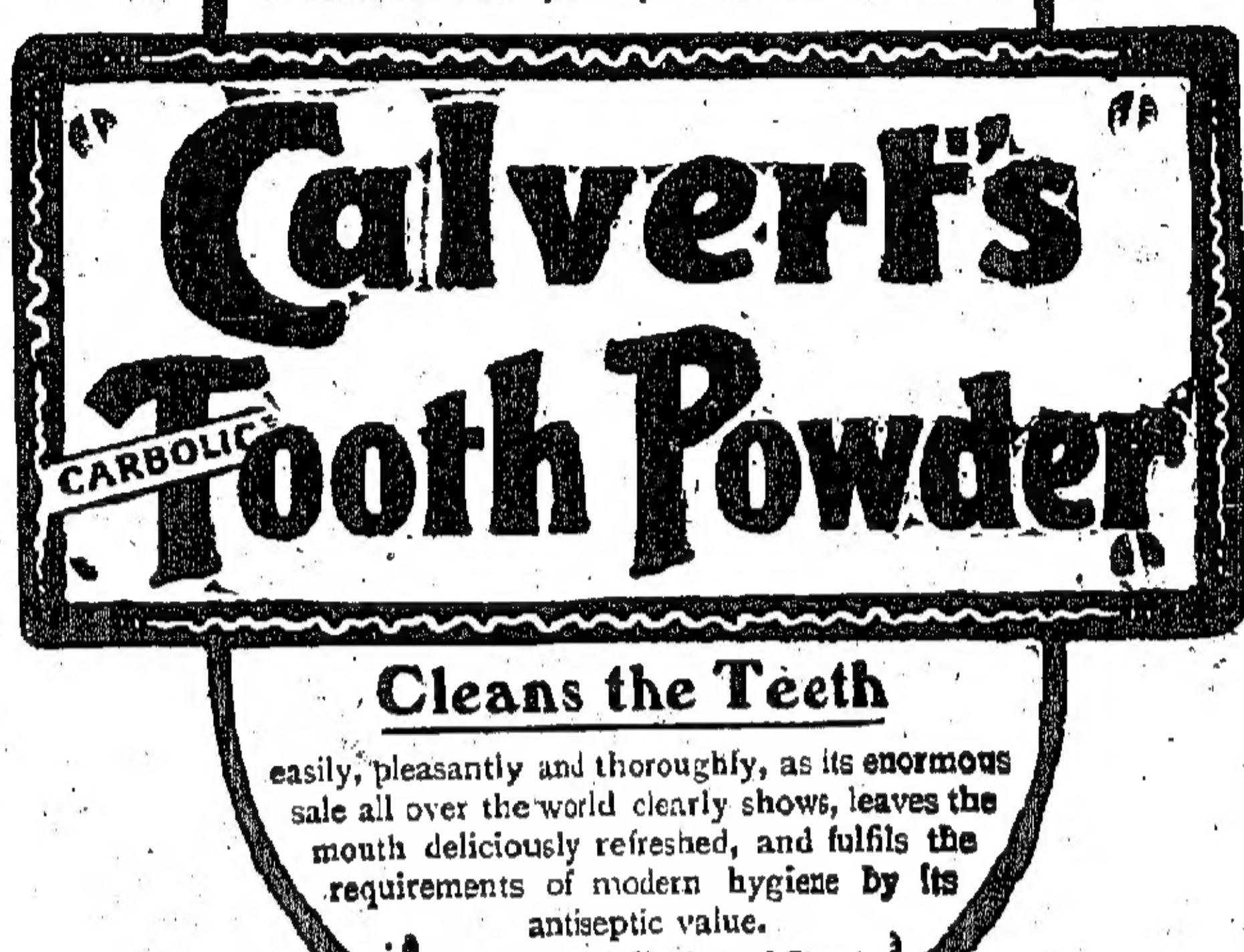
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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

HOMBAI, MAEJ Japanese str., 4,325, S. Ishikawa, 14th August. Singapore 8th Aug. Cotton, Twine and Tea—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
OAGIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, I. Takumi, 11th August. Tamui via Amoy & Swatow 13th Aug. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,057 T. V. Brink, 14th August—Bangkok 7th August, Rice and Meal—N. D. L.  
CUTTITORE, Norwegian str., 891, Olaf Andersen, 11th Aug.—Amoy 12th Aug. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
HELIOPOLIS, British str., 2,967, Martin, 14th Aug.—Chin Wang Tao 8th Aug.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
HONGKONG, French str., 739, E. Corail, 14th Aug.—Haiphong and Huchow 13th Aug.—Rice and General A. R. Mart.  
KWUNGANG, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer Baker, 14th August—Shanghai 10th via Swatow 13th Aug. General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
LAKESIS, British str., 1,240, J. B. Jackson, 13th Aug.—Snipe with Aug. Rice—Chinese.  
LOUISIANA, British str., 1,656, S. J. Payne, 14th Aug. Manila 9th via Amoy 12th Aug. General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
NAURU, British str., 4,173, H. W. Kenrick, 14th August—London 6th July, General P. & O. S. N. Co.  
NICHIBI MARU, Japanese str., 880, R. Miskawa, 10th Aug.—Wakamatsu 7th Aug.—Coal—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.  
PRINZ WILHELM, German str., 3,227, W. von Seiden, 10th Aug.—Kuchinozaki 10th Aug. General—Melchers & Co.  
UAHA, German str., 2,028, R. Petersen, 14th Aug.—Bangkok 7th Aug., Rice & Timber Butterfield and Swire.  
SIMA, British str., 3,828, Goldsmith, 12th Aug.—Yokohama 30th July, General P. & O. S. N. Co.  
TIEF, German gunboat, 900, Comdr. von Kosz, 14th August—Swatow 13th August.  
TIV, Norwegian str., 885, J. Petersen, 13th Aug.—Heila Philippines 8th August. Suar—Angaa, Theodore & Co.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
14th August.  
Childer, British str., for Swatow  
Dutch, British str., for Swatow  
Kwongang, British str., for Shanghai  
Prins Waldermar, German str., for Manila  
Eduard, British str., for Shanghai  
Slaeberg, British str., for Shanghai  
Nanda, British str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES

14th August.  
AWA MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki  
CHIANG, British str., for Shanghai  
HAIAN, French str., for Huchow  
LAUCHAN, German str., for Siaopen  
MEFOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai  
MONTEAGLE, British str., for Vancouver  
NICHIBI MARU, Japanese str., for Canton  
PRONTO, Norwegian str., for Canton  
RAJABERI, German str., for Bangkok  
RENTON, British str., for Singapore  
TAMING, British str., for Manila  
WINGANG, British str., for Shanghai  
ZIPPER, German str., for Europe, &c.

## SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Javelot* reports: Strong S. N. wind overcast to Parcels then moderate E. wind and fine.  
The British str. *King George* reports: Light Easterly winds moderate S. W. swell and fine. Hence moderate N. E. breeze and fine cloudy weather.

## VESSELS IN DOCK

August 14th.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS—  
KOWLOON DOCKS—Vigilante, Triumph,  
Kweichow, Helicuda.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Hoch.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY  
STEAM TO SHANGAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE  
THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS"  
Capt. B. Bernauer will leave for the above ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 1 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage apply to SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building,  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"  
Captain A. J. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

FOR SINGAPORE PENANG AND CALCUTTA

**T**HE Steamship  
"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. J. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FOR SHANGAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

"TOURANE," Captain Laocelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

2

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "m" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "n," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	POWERNIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 14th inst.
MARSELLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	Aillaud	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSELLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Middle of September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	FALONA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wünnenberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
NAPLES, GENA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	P. R. LUITPOLD	Ger. str.	k. w.	H. Kirchner	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th September.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	AUSTRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
DURBAN	HELIOPOLIS	Brit. str.	—	A. Blaflor	SANDER, WIEDER & CO.	On 4th September.
NEW YORK	TULIP PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	Martin	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 30th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	ABELLOUR	Brit. str.	—	McDougle	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 15th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	1 B.	W. von Senden	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	GHAZE	Brit. str.	2 B.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 7th September.	
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
CALLAO & IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	SHAWMUT	Aus. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GLENAR	Princ. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE WALTERMAR	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
TAITAN	TAITAN	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
TESSIN	TESSIN	Aus. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	VINE BRANCH	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 20th inst.	
SHANGHAI	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHINSHI	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	VOERWERTS	Aus. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 7th September.
SHANGHAI	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th Sept.
SHANGHAI	SLAVONIA	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	FRITHACE	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept.
SHANGHAI	TOUANE	Fr. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	LIEPER	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	End of Aug.
SHANGHAI	PRINZ HEINRICH	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	FURUSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TEEMONT	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TEEMONT	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TEEMONT	Brit. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	PAHOI	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
PAHSU	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst.
PAHSU	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	HUPER	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	LOONGANG	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.
PAHSU	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 31st inst., 9 A.M.
PAHSU	BORNED	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
PAHSU	ARRATON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at Daylight.
PAHSU	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
PAHSU	J. M. Hay	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2,640	A. Fraser	Manila	On 17th August.
RUBI	2,640	E. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th August.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1907.

15

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
SS. "ABERDEEN" ... On 23rd August.

For freight and further information apply to

</

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SIMLA COLOMBO, PORT SAIGON and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E.	About 14th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	About 16th August	Freight and Passage.
MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 22nd August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 24th August	See Special OF CALL Capt. A. L. Valentini

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.**

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HIOHOW and HAIPHONG	"TSINAN"	On 15th Aug., 4 p.m.
SAMARANG	"HUPER"	On 16th Aug., 4 p.m.
CEBU & ILLOO	"SHIANTUNG"	On 17th Aug., 4 p.m.
HIOHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 17th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 18th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW, & SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 18th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 18th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"PAHOU"	On 18th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th Aug., 4 p.m.
DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND		
COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	"TAIYUAN"	On 21st Aug., 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates of all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	11
Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.		

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.  
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.  
16 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).		
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug. 16th Sept.
"TAATAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept. 5th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 26th Sept. 14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct. 11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. 30th Nov.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 noon.  
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA and 294 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....vis St. Lawrence 260; via New York 622.

Intermediate on Steamers... 240. 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.**

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR Capt. W. von SENDEN	Thursday, 15th Aug., 12 NOON.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	PRINZ SICISMUND Capt. D. LENZ	About Friday 23rd August
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD Capt. H. KIRSCHNER	Wednesday, 29th Aug., a. m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PRINZ HEINRICH Capt. P. GRONCH	About Wednesday, 28th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	BORNEO Capt. F. SEMMEL	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**  
REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO. S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 18th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 10 A.M.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"FRITHJOF" Capt. O. ANDERSON	FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

**SABANG BAY  
COALING STATION,  
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.**

CABLE ADDRESS—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.  
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.  
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & CO., London, E.C.  
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

REST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMILLIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilothouse charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE. SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
YORK BUILDINGS. [2200]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUI".

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI, AMOY AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1907.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGOLE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI, AMOY AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to removal.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1200-1251

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"AWA MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of plate cuttings, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th August, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and Notices of same sent to the Office before the 21st August, or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SOTROUDNIK."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 9 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to removal.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.&lt;/

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The American Mail, with the American mail leaves Manila on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 18th instant, at noon.  
The Telex, with the French mail of the 19th July, left Singapore on Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 19th instant. This notice brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 15th June.

FOR

	PER	DATE
Bonking Mar.	Thursday, 15th,	10:00 A.M.
Bonking	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Kueing, Shanghai, Moji, Kolo, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Manila, Samar, Simpson'ston, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herberholz, Matupi, Rockhampton, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Dunedin, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle, Swanston, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Macao, Tsimshau, Cheloo and Newawang	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Shanghai	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Saigon	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Fukien and Haiphong	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Thursday, 15th,	11:00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Korea	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Samples	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
No late fee.	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Letters	Friday, 16th,	10:00 A.M.
Sui Tai	Friday, 16th,	11:00 A.M.
Loougang	Friday, 16th,	11:00 A.M.

Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents

Manila

## EYSSEN'S "STAR BRAND" FINEST DUTCH CHEESE.

## UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES IN THE COLONY

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sole Agents—

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

To-day.

Sale, Wines and Spirits, Sales Room, Messrs. Hughes & Brough, noon.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 14th.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 221  
Bank Bill, on demand ..... 221  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 221  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 221  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 221  
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight? 21

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 178  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 183A

ON GERMANY.—  
on demand ..... 223A

ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 173  
Credits, at 60 days' sight ..... 54

ON BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 165  
Bank, on demand ..... 165

ON CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 165  
Bank, on demand ..... 165A

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, at sight ..... 13

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 131

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ..... 168

ON MANILA.—On demand ..... 108

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ..... 6 p.c.p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand ..... 132A

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ..... 41 p.c.p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand ..... 4 p.c.p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—On demand ..... 67A

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate, \$4.00

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, 1 per tael ..... 347.60

BAR SILVER, per oz. ..... 31

SUBSIDARY COINS, per cent. ....

Chinese 20 cent pieces ..... \$84.47 per picul.

10 " ..... 9.25 "

Hongkong 10 " ..... 8.20 "

10 " ..... 8.30 "

OPium, August 14th

Quotations are—

Malwa New ..... \$84.47 per picul.

Malwa Old ..... \$88.00 "

Malwa Older ..... \$8900 "

Malwa V. Old ..... \$84.47 "

Persian fine quality ..... \$650 "

Persian extra fine ..... \$700 "

Fatua New ..... \$820 per chest.

Fatua Old ..... \$815 "

Banaras New ..... \$815 "

Banaras Old ..... "

PASSNGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Franz Waldemar*, from Kuchinotzu, Mr. Wellen.

Per *Kuang-yung*, from Shanghai via Swatow, Miss Daisy Vipan and maid, and Mr. J. W. Taylor.

Per *Sioula*, from Foochow, for Hongkong, Sir H. Berkley; from Shanghai, for Colombo, Mr. G. L. Lyon; from Yokohama, for London, Mr. Hunter.

Per *Name*, from London, for Hongkong, Sgt. and Mrs. Mag. Hodges, Mrs. A. Pachon, and infant, Messrs. I. C. Main, W. S. S. T. F. Sullivan, H. R. Gauntlett and J. C. Penfoldbury; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Robson, Mrs. C. H. Care, Mrs. Marsh, and 2 children, Miss A. Way, Messrs. E. Hill, H. E. Good, Jas. Gill, T. P. Main and Keenan; from Singapore, for Yokohama, Capt. and Mrs. Hickey and child, and Mr. H. G. Harmer.

DEPARTED.

Per *Monteagle*, from Hongkong, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs.

This Vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4, since 1881.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

August 13th—Glenavon, Sgoria, Shimosa.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT.



STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 17th—Indravati, Anatoni, Maru, Tambo, 24th—Bydra, 27th—Ayamman, Lenor, Sanuki Maru, Brasilia, 31st—Finstshire, Longo, Sikk, Brasilia, Norman Prince, Whitecross, August 1st—Achilles, Antenor, Sydney, Lybra, Orbi, 7th—Genave, Braemar, Manila, Oceania, Prins Heinrich, Rhewina, Hyson, 10th—Myrmidon, Australia, Peru, Menelaus, St. Domingo, Tamba Maru, Perrio, 14th—Frankby, Lura, Sandra, Qunfa, Oparack, Cardiganshire, Chrismania, Preussen, Kanagawa Maru.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

August 13th—Glenavon, Sgoria, Shimosa.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

R. THORNE & SONS, LTD., GREENOCK & LONDON.

Aberlour, Glenlivet Distillery, Strathpey, N.B., Glen Moray, Highland Distillery, Greenock, N.B., Glen Moray, Glenlivet Distillery, Elgin, N.B.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

## BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK  
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)  
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Fl. 2,112,570,33 (2176,048)  
Reserve Fund Fl. 1,075,000

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Surabaya, Samarang, Indramantan, Batavia and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djedda, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LONDON; SWISS BANKEREN, PARIS.

BERLIN: DEUTSCHE BANK.  
BRUSSELS: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

VIENNA: UNION BANK.

ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.  
do. 6 do. 3½% do.  
do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.  
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, Tainan, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tamsui, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dalny, Port Arthur, Autung, Liuyang, Mukden, Tsinling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFOO, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, Tainan, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tamsui, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dalny, Port Arthur, Autung, Liuyang, Mukden, Tsinling, Chang Chun.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippines Islands, and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED,

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3½% per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3% per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2½% per cent. per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED.